THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

JOHN D. HYMAN & Co., Proprietors.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE CONSERVATIVE:

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WEEKLY PAPER,	3 months,	3 00
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Always to be paid in advance, and paper stopped when the time paid for expires.

NORTH CAROLINA SICK AND WOUNDED.

List of North Carolina Sick and Wounded Soldiers, in the Hospitals at Richmond, on the 20th of June, 1864.

[CONTINUED.]

Lee T M, co G 14
Long E, co I 33
Longmire Cor, co G 15
Lackey J C, co C 55
Langford Wyatt, 2d bat
Lindsey Wm, co C 56
Laigle Eli, co F 38
Lane Col, 28
Lewis Robt, co I 43
Lassiter G, co D 31
Mitchell J, co H 4
Michael A, co H 7
Miller W H, co B 20
Mullis F N E, co E 48
Morgan C P, co G 45
Miller L F, co H 48
Mendenhall J F, co G 46
Miller F, co H 28
Mustin J C, co K 56
Mathews P P, co C 51
Mathews W A co A 5cv
Matlock J W, co I 5
Murphy T, co C 54
McKay R S, co H 35
Morrison W C, co E 49
Massie J P, co D 24
Morgan I C, co K 8
Michael D T, co K 26
Massey T E, co I 28
Mullin Jas, co E 43
Mock J A, co F 52
Moss H M, co D 25
Mitchell C, co C 25
Moss J A, co F 32
Mitchell S W, co H 47
McGallan W A, co D 1
Mears S, co B 18
Meredith A M, co L 17
Massingale J, co K 44
Mahaly O, co A 46
Mitchell J, co E 46
Meadoms W, co I 27
Mitchell M, co G 31
Morse R A, co G 53
McGee J, co C 31
McKinney E H, co C 21
McCarver H P, co H 46
McKee W, co H 6
Murdock R H, co E 6
Morton P F, co C 14
McDonald A, co A 8
Murray J O, co B 28
McCarver J E, co H 49
McCoff J L, co E 12
Merritt J W, co I 1st cv
McGrigor J M, co C 14
Matthews H, co I 12
McDonald J P, co G 33
Marble G, co H 2
Mann W H, co B 12
Myers W A, co A 31
McGlennis G A, co E 32
Mason G W, co I 21
Mulchi G W, co I 23
Mull J H, co F 3d cav
Madison H F, co D 6 cv
Morgan J G, co D 48
Muberry C B, co F 12
Mault J C, co D 28
McGausland C, co E 18
Morgan D C, co I 21
Martin A J, co H 22
McCullen Jno, co A 48
McBride J, co E 56
McGee J J, co K 52
Mersenheimer M C, D 20
Myers W H, co I 14
Morehead W J, co E 15
Manuel H, co H 22
Mangum S J, co A 44
McCrary W M, co B 26
Moore D L, co H 3
McKissom J L, co D 11
Marsh J C, co A 4
Morris J A co E 15
Mitchell W S, co B 66
Mills J H, co E 47
McPherson J A, co E 6
Miller J E, co H 53
Morse M C, co I 21
Meadows E H, 31
Mercer M V, co D 51
Mayo H, co A 1st art
Mitchell J M, co I 61
McJustice J H, co I 1
Masselwhite J M, co A 8
Martin J A, co B 31
Massingale B, co E 24
McLonald D W, co E 11
Morrison A, co C 55
Medlin B, co D 48
Mann W, co B 45
Miles J W, co D 32
Millian S J, co B 16
Moore Saml, co H 27
Meadows S, co E 46
McGehee Jas, co E 46
Melton E A, co D 11
Mitchell J M, co G 27
Morgan J M, co E 24
McArthur A, co K 38
Mebane J H, co F 6
McDuffie A, co E 38
Marsh A T, co I 53
Mills G F, co H 57
Morse D N, co G 5
McGowan H, co B 51
Merritt T, co I 1 cav
McCall J H, co G 34
May T A, co B 48
McClare W, co C 3
Morris J, co E 2
Morgan D S, co B 20
McAlpin M G, co G 37
Morris J, co G 57
Manes J, co E 11
Morrison C H, co A 7
May J A, co A 53
Maske J H, co B 31
Macy W L, co I 38
Pope R, co F 32
Powers W, co K 10
Parish D, co E 2
Plummer M L, co C 49
Phillips W M, co A 18
Perdle J M, co A 45
Parker J C, co A 8
Pyles A S, co I 51
Patton J B, co I 57
Phillips W M, co B 54
Poindexter R A, co F 28
Padgett A, co E 16
Palmer J, co A 22
Price S D, co C 26
Price C B, co C 2
Pascall J K, co G 48
Parker Ed, co B 31
Paine W R, co B 33
Paris J, co F 54
Palmer J M, co H 8
Patterson Z C, co F 12
Perdue L, co D 33
Paris John, co G 35
Patterson S F, co K 3 cav
Parker R A, co I 20
Pittman W, co I 30
Props W H, co E 57
Parrish J A, co H 31
Pollock W R, co I 20
Pritchard J W, co H 2
Puckett J, co A 47

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Parrish A, co C 21
Pendergrass R J, co A 14
Perry W F, co E 47
Padgett I, co H 37
Pettigrew F, co H 12
Paschall L A, co E 54
Pool W E, 31
Pike L, co F 8
Physic J E, co B 12
Prestly C, co B 43
Perry S S, 81
Pael Jesse, co A 61
Parker G T, co H 5
Parker W, co K 4
Phipps P A, co F 45
Prapest W, co E 57
Penni S, co E 46
Patterson J A, co G 14
Palmer G, co K 6
Petre M M, co B 7
Hierce E G, co G 35
Price Pl co G 22
Price N, co A 1 cav
Pace W, co A 38
Patterson J S, co C 7
Paddy W P, co E 57
Painter E M, co C 6
Plett C, co G 33
Parker J T, co E 33
Queen L, Payne's Artillery
Rary W A, co G 66

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Johnston County.

We are authorized to announce C. B. SANDERS for the Senate, and H. H. FINCH and JESSE HINNONT for the Commons, to represent Johnston county in the next Legislature. They are in favor of the re-election of Gov. VANCE, and opposed to Mr. Holden's Convention project. 74—te.

☞ Daily Confederate and Progress will copy till day of election and send bill to this office.

LEXINGTON, July 12, 1864.

EDITOR OF THE CONSERVATIVE: You are authorized to announce me as a Candidate for a seat in the House of Commons in the next Legislature. My political principles have always been those of a true Conservative and Henry Clay Whig.
71—tf. C. F. LOWE.

☞ We are requested to announce JOHN POOL, Esq., as a candidate in the Senate for Bertie county. 71—3w.

☞ We are authorized to announce LIEUT. R. H. JONES, of Jones county, as a Candidate for the House of Commons. 30—te.

☞ We are authorized to announce EDWARD PATRICK, as a Candidate to represent Greene and Lenoir Counties in the Senate of the next Legislature of North Carolina.
July 8th, 1864. 66—10t.

Camp 2nd N. C. Infantry,
JUNE 27th, 1864.

To the Citizens of Wayne County, N. C.:

By request I announce myself a candidate to represent you in the Senate of your next General Assembly. If elected, I shall endeavor to serve your interests, if not elected I shall cheerfully abide your decision.

I am your obedient servant, &c.,
W. T. FAIRCLOTH.
July 8th, 1864. 66—te.

To the Voters of Bertie County:

FELLOW CITIZENS AND SOLDIERS:—I am a candidate for the House of Commons in the next General Assembly. If elected I will represent the county faithfully, with a due regard to the interests of both citizens and soldiers. And in my legislative capacity shall be governed, at all times by an earnest desire to promote the general welfare and honor of the State.

I am, respectfully,
Your Fellow-Citizen,
JAMES BOND.
July 7th, 1864. 65—te.

To the Voters of Bertie County!

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I am a candidate for a seat in the House of Commons, in the next Legislature of North Carolina. In coming before you for re-election to a seat, to which you have elevated me for six years in succession, I trust you need no proof that I have at heart only what I conceive to be for the best interest of our common country. If elected I shall permit no opportunity to pass without giving my support to all measures that will, in my opinion, promote the honor, dignity and prosperity of the State.

I am, sincerely, your fellow-citizen,
P. T. HENRY.
Colerain, Bertie county, June 16, 1864. 49—te.

To the Soldiers and Citizens (voters) of Person County, N. C.

At the solicitation of many friends, I have consented to become a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Person county, State of North Carolina.

Should you honor me with your sufferages and elect me, I can only promise to serve you with fidelity, to the best of my ability; on all occasions to be in my place; besides, my opinions and actions in this war are well known to you all—that I deem it entirely unnecessary to say more, and leave it with the voters of this county to decide.

ALEX. M. LONG.
July 7th, 1864. 65—1m.

☞ We are authorized to announce E. M. WELBORN as a candidate to represent the county of Wilkes in the House of Commons at the ensuing election. 33—tepd.

☞ We are authorized to announce the name of D. McD. LINDSAY, as a Candidate for re-election to the State Senate, from the Counties of Camden and Currituck.
May 27. 31—te.

☞ Major A. D. CRUDUP, of the 47th Regiment N. C. Troops, is announced by his friends as a candidate to represent Franklin county in the Senate of the next General Assembly. He is a true Conservative and a supporter of Governor Vance. His position in the army precludes the possibility of his canvassing the county; but he hopes that his friends will see that his position is fully represented to the people.
June 27th, 1864. 57—te.

Bertie County.

WE ARE AUTHORISED TO ANNOUNCE HON. DAVID OUTLAW, the present Senator from Bertie, as a candidate for re-election. He will vote for the re-election of Gov. Vance, and for such measures as in his judgment are calculated to procure a speedy, just and honorable peace, on the basis of Southern Independence. He is, and has been from the beginning, opposed to a Convention, believing it to be a trick, by which North Carolina was to be withdrawn from the Confederacy.

We are also authorised to announce Capt W. M. SUTTON, as a candidate for the House of Commons. Capt. S. is in favor of Gov. Vance's election, and is a true Southern man.
July 18, 1864. 70—te.

☞ We are authorized and requested to announce Capt. A. H. MARTIN, 54th N. C. Regiment, of Wilkes county, a candidate to represent the freemen of Iredell, Alexander and Wilkes, in the Senate of the next General Assembly of North Carolina. Capt. Martin is a true Conservative, an emphatic Vance man, and an advocate of peace on the basis of separation and independence from the Northern States. 47—d4w&w3w.

☞ We are authorized to announce DR. JOHN F. FOARD a candidate to represent the county of Rowan in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly of the State.
July 1st, 1864. 60—te.

NOTICE.

To the Soldiers and Citizens (voters) of Camden County, N. C.

At the solicitation of many friends, I have consented to become a candidate for re-election, to represent the County of Camden in the House of Commons in the next Legislature of North Carolina. Should you again honor me with your suffrages and elect me, I can only promise to make you an independent and faithful representative, and serve you and the State with fidelity, to the best of my ability; on all occasions to be in my place carefully guarding the interest and honor of the State and my constituents so far as it is in my power.—Having heard of no charges made against my past conduct as Representative, and besides my opinions and actions in this war are so well known to you all, that I deem it entirely unnecessary to say more, and leave it with the voters to decide as they may think best.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,
May 16. 6—w3m. WM. A. DUKE.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

BACON FOR SOLDIER'S FAMILIES.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, June 27, 1864.

To County Commissioners:

I am prepared to sell, at cost, to any of the counties of this State, for the use of indigent families of Soldiers, a portion of the Bacon accumulated for that purpose. County Commissioners, who are in need of Bacon, will communicate with me.
57—tf. THOS. D. HOGG, Maj. & C. S.

WAYSIDE HOSPITAL,
GREENSBORO', N. C., MAY 2D, 1864.

BY ORDERS FROM DR. EDWARD WARREN, Surg General for the State of North Carolina, I have opened a WAYSIDE HOSPITAL in the town of Greensboro', N. C., where all Sick and Wounded Soldiers traveling can find a resting place.

J. L. NEAGLE,
11—tf. Asst. Surg. in charge.

Office Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co'py,
RALEIGH, JULY 7TH, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a dividend of 15 per cent on the capital stock, payable on and after the 1st of August, 1864, in four per cent. certificates and bonds of the Confederate States, or in Confederate treasury notes of the old issue at face value, at the option of the Company.
68—tf. W. W. VASS, Treasurer.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & Co.,
STOCK AND MONEY BROKERS,
Raleigh, N. C.,

CONTINUES TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSINESS at their old stand as heretofore in all its various branches.

LOST,

ON SATURDAY EVENING, 16TH INST., SOMEWHERE between the Hillsboro' road—near the city—and the old depot, a GOLD HUNTING CASE WATCH without guard or chain. The finder will be thanked and rewarded by leaving it at the "Confederate" office.
July 18th, 1864. 71—2t

SYTHE BLADES.

THERE HAS BEEN RECEIVED, AT WILMINGTON, A lot of some four thousand Sythe Blades, both grain and grass blades. They will at once be brought to this place for distribution. The Courts of the several counties are requested to appoint Commissioners to receive the quota for their respective counties. As the present crops of grain and grass in the Western counties has not yet been harvested a preference will be given to these counties in the distribution.

J. DEVEREUX, A. Q. M.
Raleigh, July 18th, 1864. 74—tf.

☞ All papers in the State copy four times and send bills to this office, with copy of paper.

Quartermaster's Department, C. S. A.,
DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
RALEIGH, N. C., JULY 15, 1864.

ATTENTION OF OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS RETIRED under the act of Congress to provide an Invalid Corps, approved February 17th, 1864, is called to the following paragraphs, General Order, No. 24, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, Richmond, Va., March 16th, 1864:

IX. Officers retired under the act of Congress above recited, are entitled to commutation of quarters and fuel only when assigned to duty (as provided in Section 4th of said act) at a Station without troops, when public quarters cannot be furnished in kind. They will receive pay from any Post Quartermaster, upon exhibiting evidence of their retirement from active service, and the certificate of last payment required by paragraph IV, General Orders No. 28, and paragraph I, General Orders No. 198, 1864.

X. Soldiers retired from the service as herein provided, will be furnished with descriptive lists when in addition to the usual history given will exhibit the fact that they have been placed on the retired list, and designate the post at which they will be entitled to receive pay and allowances. They will report to the Commandant of such Post, which will be nearest their place of residence, and deliver to him this descriptive list.

XI. Post Commanders are required to take possession of descriptive lists of all soldiers reporting to them, and from the date therein given at the end of every two months, to prepare muster rolls upon which these soldiers will receive pay from the Post Quartermaster or Assistant Quartermaster.—They will append to each roll a certificate that it has been made out in accordance with statements presented in descriptive lists of the soldiers on file in his office.

XII. Officers of the Quartermaster's Department will issue necessary clothing to retired soldiers upon requisitions made by the Commandants of the post at which they are stationed, taking their receipts upon receipt rolls. Form No. 53, regulations for the Quartermaster's Department.

XIII. Retired soldiers will have their rations commuted at $1.25 per day, to be paid by the Commissary at the post designated, under the order of the Commanding Officer.

W. W. PEIRCE.
July 16th, 1864. Maj. and Chief Q. M., Dist. N. C.
78—3t.

AUCTION SALES!

BY M. CRONLY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE
OF
IMPORTED GOODS,
BY
CATALOGUE.

ON WEDNESDAY, JULY 20TH, 1864, COMMENCing at 10 o'clock, A. M., I will sell, at my sales rooms, No. 2 Granite Row, Wilmington, N. C., the entire cargoes of steamships

BADGER AND LUCY,

With large consignments ex-ships CHICORA, ALICE, FANNIE, CITY OF PETERSBURG, and other vessels viz:

DRY GOODS.

18 cases white ground prints
16 cases black and white printed muslin
13 cases huckaback towels
11 cases organdis muslins
8 bales army clothes
7 cases super hosiery
7 cases Coats' and Clark's spool cotton
6 cases finishing linen thread
6 bales fancy shirts
4 cases solid, broken and mourning ginghams
3 cases black lustre
3 cases confederate tweeds
3 cases ready made clothing
2 cases checks and stripes, mourning
3 cases coat, vest and bone buttons
2 bales barege
2 cases black satin
2 cases super black broadcloth
2 cases brown holland
4 cases flannel shirts
2 bales mixed meltons
1 bale blue and grey serge
1 bale fancy flannels
1 case black alpaca
1 case black orleans
1 case paper cambric, assorted colors
1 bale mottled alpaccas
1 case Beauregard tweeds
1 case southern cloaking
1 case black and white prints
1 case shirting
1 case fancy shawls
1 bale Linos, superior
1 case mosquito netting
1 case ties, gloves, etc
1 bale super broadcloth, assorted colors
1 case Irish linen
1 case pant buttons
1 case black and white pins

SHOES, LEATHERS, ETC.

26 trunks ladie's, gent's and children's shoes
19 cases ladie's, gent's and children's qr bootees extra
6 cases army shoes
7 cases Barton's bleached and brown shoe thread
4 cases fr calf skins
4 cases chamois skins
3 cases morocco skins

COTTON CARDS, CLOTHING, ETC.

35 cases cotton cards, No 10's, part Whittemore's best
1 case wool cards
2 cases card clothing 33x4
2 cases fillering

STATIONERY.

16 cases cap, letter and note paper
2 cases gillott's steel pens
3 cases pen holders
1 case penotis and pens
1 case assorted stationary

BAGGING AND ROPE.

10 bales gunny bagging
148 coil bale rope

GROCERIES.

238 bags rio coffee
60 barrels brown sugar
60 barrels crushed sugar
183 kits No. 1 mackeral
8 casks cholory
10 boxes sperm candles
10 bags black pepper
10 caddies young hyson tea

HARDWARE, ETC.

8 tons hoop iron
10 kegs nails assorted sizes
4 casks wire
4 cases gun caps
12 bags shot
3 cases knives, files and razors

LIQUORS, ETC.

4 quarter cask pure Cognac Brandy
1 half pipe pure martel brandy
1 quarter pipe pure pinet, castillon & co., brandy.
1 eight pipe pure otard, Dupuy & co., brandy.
10 casks whiskey
12 casks old rum
10 cases holland gin
36 demijohns holland gin

DRUGS, ETC.

30 cases liquorice paste
30 cases liquorice stick
13 casks alcohol
8 casks epsom salts
9 casks balsam copaiba
9 bbls Tanners oil
42 kegs bi carb, soda
5 bbls borax
3 cases quinine
3 cases assorted drugs
5 bbls coperas
3 cases potass carb
2 cases blue mass
1 case powd. ipecac
1 case iodide potass and iodine
2 casks soda crystals
2 casks blue stone
1 case phosphorus

July 4, 1864. 62—

THE MERCURY! THE MERCURY!

BEAUTIFULLLY ILLUSTRATED,
BEAUTIFULLLY ILLUSTRATED,
BEAUTIFULLLY ILLUSTRATED,

ELEGANTLY PRINTED
ELEGANTLY PRINTED
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EVERY SATURDAY,
EVERY SATURDAY,
EVERY SATURDAY,

THE GREAT LITERARY WEEKLY
THE GREAT LITERARY WEEKLY
OF THE SOUTH!
OF THE SOUTH!

BRILLIANT AND CHARMING,

WITH ROMANCES, SKETCHES, TALES OF REAL LIFE, NOVELETTES, INCIDENTS, AND ANECDOTES OF THE WAR!
ESSAYS, CRITICISMS,
POETRY, HISTORY, BIOGRAPHY,
WITTICISMS AND MISCELLANY!

INCLUDING

TRANSLATIONS FROM THE GERMAN, FRENCH AND OTHER LANGUAGES,

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IT IS A HOME JOURNAL FOR THE HOUSEHOLD!

IT IS A SOLDIER'S PAPER FOR THE CAMPS!

IT IS A TRAVELLER'S COMPANION FOR THE CARS!

IT IS PLEASANT READING FOR EVERYBODY!

All of the most Prominent and Talented Authors in the South, as well as the younger favorites, are writing for

THE MERCURY.

☞ Subscribers can be supplied with back numbers, containing the following

BEAUTIFUL AND THRILLING STORIES:

"THE TRUMP THAT TRIUMPHED;" a Tale of Love.
"JEROME ELLIOT;" a Tale of the War.
"MAUD: or, THE GHOST FROM BENEATH THE BRIDGE."
"THE REFUGEE'S NIECE," founded on incidents of the War in North Carolina.
"THE DESERTER'S DAUGHTER;" an exciting Tale of Real Life.
"JENNIE ASTON;" a Romance.
"TRIED FOR MURDER;" a Thrilling Romance.
"KRETTEL;" an exciting Story from the German.
"ALARO VENZILATA: or FLORETTA'S RING;" an Italian Tale of Love and War.
"BLUE AND SCARLETT;" being Incidents and Anecdotes of the War, etc.

ILLUSTRATIONS:

"NON INTERVENTION;"
"THE REFUGEE'S HOME;"
"THE CASTLE OF SPAGNETO;"
"THE DESERTER'S DEN IN DOVER SWAMP."

All these articles, together with an endless variety of

LITERARY MISCELLANY,

are contained in the first three numbers of Vol. IV, 1864, (commencing April 30,) of this really

SUPERB FAMILY JOURNAL.

SUBSCRIPTION—Six months, $10 00

The Trade supplied at $25 per hundred.

Address,

WM. B. SMITH,
Editor and Proprietor, Raleigh, N. C.
May 7, 1864. 14—6m.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Aid.
do George Little, Wake. do
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
John P H Russ, Wake, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroler.
Samuel F Phillips, Orange, Auditor.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Major General R C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Major William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Major John Devereux, Wake, Quartermaster.
Major Thomas D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Major James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Major Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
Major James H. Foote, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Honor.)
Major William A Graham, Jr., Ass't Adjt. General.
Lieut. Josiah Collins, Washington county, Ordnance Department.
Lieut. John B. Neathery, Wake, Asst. Adjt. General.
Lieut Thomas White, Franklin, Asst. Quartermaster.
Lieut. Isaac W. Garrett, Edgecombe, Asst. Quartermaster.
Lieut. Thaddeus McGee, Wake, Asst. Commissary.
Lieut. Charles H. Thompson, Wake, Asst. Commissary.

JUDICIAL.

Supreme Court.—Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice,—William H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, of Craven, Judges; Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; Hamilton C Jones, Rowan, Reporter; Edmund B Freeman, Clerk. [Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

Superior Courts.—Judges.—Edwin G Reade, Person, Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert R Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville; William M Shipp, Henderson.

Solicitors.—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S Merrimon, Buncombe.

Confederate States District Court.—Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge; George V Strong, Wayne, Attorney; W F Watson, Craven, Clerk; Wesley Jones, Wake, Marshall.

Council of State.—F B Satterthwaite, Pitt; Robert P Dick, Guilford; Dr James Galloway, Wilkes; L Eldredge Johnston; J R Hargrave, Anson; Jesse R Stubbs, Martin.

Literary Board.—His Excellency, Gov. Vance President *Ex Officio*, Rev William E Pell, Wake, and Professor Richard Sterling, Guilford; Dr Wm Sloan, of Gaston; Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

BOARD INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—His Excellency, Gov Vance, President, *Ex Officio*, Wm Eaton, Jr, of Warren, J H Flanner, of New Hanover, and Montford McGehee. Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Commissioners of Sinking Fund.—Hon Thomas Ruffin, Alamance, Hon Weldon N Edwards, Warren, and Hon David L Swain, Orange.

The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill.—Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Willie J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and the Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendent of the Insane Asylum.

THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

Vol. I.] RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, JULY 20, 1864. [No. 76.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY and WEEKLY CONSERVATIVE:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS

One day,	$ 3 00	One week,	$18 00
Two days,	6 00	Two weeks,	36 00
Three days,	9 00	Three weeks,	45 00
Four days,	12 00	One month,	72 00
Five days,	15 00	Two months,	144 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $4 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

WOOL NOTICE.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, July 2, 1864.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE COTTON Yarn for Wool, upon the following terms, viz:

One bunch of Yarn for three pounds washed Wool, and one bunch for four pounds unwashed.

Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places: Oxford, Tarboro', Kinston, Catherine Lake, Concord, Rockingham, Hendersonville, Statesville, Roxboro', Asheville, Pittsboro'; Louisburg, Fayetteville, Colerain, and at this place.

Persons shipping wool to this place will please mark on the packages who they are from, and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately.

I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the Wool is for clothing the N. C. Troops.
61—tf. H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A.

Surgeon General's Office,
RALEIGH, N. C., JUNE 10TH, 1864.

A MESSENGER WILL LEAVE THIS OFFICE ON THE first day, and the fifteenth day, of every month, for Gen. Lee's army. All boxes left here for any member of that army will be carried there promptly by him and delivered to the owner.

43—tf. EDWARD WARREN,
Surgeon General North Carolina.

MILITARY DIRECTORY.

FIELD OFFICERS, BRIGADES, DIVISIONS AND CORPS OF NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENTS:

No	COLONELS.	LIEUT. COLONELS.	MAJORS.
1	Ham A Brown,	Jarratt N Harrell,	Lewis C Latham,
2		Walter S Stallings,	Dan W Hartt,
3	Steph D Thruston,	Wm M Parsley,	Wm T Ennett,
4		Jas H Wood,	Edwin A Osborne,
5		John W Lea,	William J Hill,
6	Robt F Webb,	Sam McD Tate,	
7	Ed G Haywood,	Wm Lee Davidson,	J McLeod Turner,
8	Jas M Whitson,	Jno R Murchison,	Rufus A Barrier,
9	Wm H Cheek,		Wm H H Cowles,
10	Stephen D Pool,	Henry T Guion,	Thos Sparrow,
11	Wm J Martin,	Francis W Bird,	James Reilly,
12	H E Coleman,	Wm S Davis,	
13	Jos H Hyman,	Henry A Rogers,	Robert W Alston,
14	R Tyler Bennett,	Wm A Johnston,	E Benton Withers,
15	Wm MacRae,	W H Yarborough,	Jos H Lambeth,
16	Wm A Stowe,	A S Cloud,	Gray W Hammond,
17	Wm F Martin,	Thos H Sharpe,	L J Johnson,
18	John D Barry,	John W McGill,	Thos J Wooten,
19	C M Andrews,	Wm G Robinson,	Wm P Roberts,
20	Thos F Toon,		
21		Wm S Rankin,	Wm J Pfohl,
22	Thos S Galloway,		
23	Chas C Blacknall,		
24	Wm J Clarke,	John L Harris,	Thaddeus D Love,
25	H M Rutledge,	Sam C Bryson,	Wm S Grady,
26	John R Lane,		Jas T Adams,
27	J A Gilmer, Jr,	Geo F Whitfield,	Jos C Webb,
28	Sam D Lowe,	Wm H A Speer,	Sam N Stowe,
29	Wm B Creasman,	Zac J Proffitt,	
30	Frank M Parker,		
31	John V Jordan,	Chas W Knight,	John A D McKay,
32		David G Cowan,	Henry G Lewis,
33		Robt V Cowan,	Jos H Saunders,
34	W L J Lowrance,	Geo T Gordon,	Francis L Twitty,
35	John G Jones,	Jas T Johnston,	Simon B Taylor,
36	William Lamb,	John D Taylor,	Jas M Stevenson,
37	Wm M Barbour,	Wm G Morris,	Jackson L Bost,
38	Wm J Hoke,	John Ashford,	Geo W Flowers,
39	David Coleman,	F A Reynolds,	
40	John J Hedrick,	George Tait,	Wm A Holland,
41	John A Baker,	A M Waddell,	Roger Moore,
42	John E Brown,	Chas W Bradshaw,	Thomas J Brown,
43	Thos S Kenan,		Walter J Boggan,
44	Thos C Singeltary,	Taze L Hargrove,	Chas M Stedman,
45	Samuel H Boyd,	John R Winston,	
46	Wm L Saunders,	A C McAllister,	Neill McK McNeill,
47	Geo H Faribault,		Arch D Crudup,
48	Sam H Walkup,	Albert A Hill,	Wm H Jones,
49	Lee M McAfee,	John A Fleming,	James T Davis,
50	Geo Wortham,	John C Vanhook,	
51	Hector McKethan,	Caleb B Hobson,	Jas R McDonald,
52		Marcus A Parks,	Eric Erson,
53	Wm A Owens,	Jas T Morehead,	
54	Ken R Murchison,	Anderson Ellis,	
55	John K Connally,	Alfred H Belo,	
56	Paul F Faison,	G Gratiott Luke,	John W Graham,
57	Arch C Godwin,	Hamilton C Jones,	James A Craige,
58	John B Palmer,		Thomas J Dula,
59	Den D Ferrebee,	Edward Cantwell,	James M Mayo,
60	Wash M Hardy,	James T Weaver,	James T Huff,
61	Jas D Radcliffe,	Wm S Devane,	Henry Harding,
62		Geo W Clayton,	
63		Stephen B Evans,	James H McNeill,
64		Wm N Garrett,	Thos P Jones,
65	Geo N Folk,	Alfred H Baird,	John J Spann,
66		J H Nethercutt,	Clem G Wright,
67	John N Whitford,	Rufus W Wharton,	Ed Whitford.
68	James W Hinton,	Ed C Yellowly,	

The First Battalion (Heavy Artillery) is commanded by Maj Alexander MacRae; The First Battalion Sharp Shooters by Capt R E Wilson; The Second Battalion (Infantry) by ——

—— The Third Battalion (Light Artillery) by Maj John W Moore; The Tenth Battalion by Maj W L Young; The Twelfth Battalion by Capt J O Cherry; The Thirteenth Battalion (Light Artillery) by Lieut Col Joseph B Starr; The Fourteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Lieut Col J L Henry; The Fifteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Lieut Col J M Wynn; Thomas' Legion consists of a Regiment and a Battalion and is commanded by Col Wm H Thomas.

The 1st and 3rd Regiments are in Stewart's Brigade, Johnson's Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 2d, 4th, 14th and 30th are in Cox's Brigade, Rodes' Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 5th, 12th, 20th and 23d are in Johnston's Brigade, Rodes' Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 6th, 21st, 54th and 57th and 1st Battalion Sharp Shooters are in Lewis' Brigade, Hoke's Division, Beauregard's Corps. The 43d Regiment is temporarily with this Brigade.

The 7th, 18th, 28th, 33d and 37th are in Lane's Brigade, Wilcox's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 8th, 31st, 51st and 61st are in Clingman's Brigade, Beauregard's Corps.

The 9th, 19th, 41st, 59th and 63d are in Barringer's Brigade, Hampton's Division, —— Corps.

The 11th, 26th, 44th, 47th and 52d are in Kirkland's Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 13th, 16th, 22d, 34th and 38th are in Scale's Brigade, Wilcox's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 15th, 27th, 46th and 48th are in Cooke's Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 17th, 42d, 50th and 66th are in Martin's Brigade, Hoke's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 24th, 25th, 35th, 49th and 56th are in Ransom's Brigade, —— Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 28th is in Ecton's Brigade, French's Division.

The 32d, 43d, 45th, 53d and 2d Battalion are in Grimes' Brigade, Rodes' Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 36th and 40th are in Herbert's Brigade, Whiting's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 39th is in McNair's Brigade, French's Division.

The 55th is in Davis' Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 58th and 66th are in Reynold's Brigade, Stevenson's Division.

The 10th, 62d, 64th, 65th, 67th and 68th are not brigaded.

JUNIOR RESERVES:

1st	Battalion	Reserve	Forces,	Maj.	C. W. Broadfoot.
2d	"	"	"	"	J. H. Anderson.
3d	"	"	"	"	— Hooks.
4th	"	"	"	"	J. M. Reece.
5th	"	"	"	"	W. F. Beasley.
6th	"	"	"	"	W. McK. Clark.
7th	"	"	"	"	W. Foster French.

GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, President, salary $25,000.

Alexander H Stephens, of Georgia, Vice President, salary $8,000.

Aids to the President—Col Wm Brown, of Ga., Col James Chesnut, of S. C., Col Wm P Johnston, of Ky., Col Joseph C Ives, of Miss., Col G W C Lee, of Va., Col John T Wood.

Private Secretary to President—Burton N Harrison, of Miss.

Department of State—John P Benjamin, of La., Secretary of State. L Q Washington, Chief Clerk. The office of Assistant Secretary is vacant.

Department of Justice—Attorney General, Geo Davis of North Carolina. Wade Keyes, of Ala., Assistant Attorney General. Rufus H Rhodes, of Miss., Commissioner of Patents. G E W Nelson, of Ga., Superintendent of Public Printing. R M Smith, of Virginia Public Printer.

Treasury Department—C G Memminger, of S C., Secretary of the Treasury. Robert Tyler, Register. E Elmore, Treasurer. J M Strother, of Va., Chief Clerk, Lewis Cruger, of S. C., Comptroller. B Baker, of Florida, 1st Auditor, W H S Taylor, of La., 2d Auditor.

War Department—James A Seddon, of Va., Secretary of War. Judge John A Campbell, of Ala., Assistant Secretary of War. R G H Kean, Chief Bureau of War. Gen S Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General. Lieut Col John Withers, Lieut Col H I Clay, Major Ed A Palfrey, Major S B Melton, and Captain Reilly, Assistant Adjutants and Inspectors Generals. Brig Gen A R Lawton, of Ga., Quartermaster General. Col L B Northop, of S. C., Commissary General. C H Smith, M D, Assistant Surge

THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

RALEIGH, N. C., JULY 20, 1864.

JOHN D. HYMAN, EDITOR.

FOR GOVERNOR:

Z. B. VANCE,

OF BUNCOMBE.

The Conservative Ticket for Wake County!

FOR THE SENATE:

Hon. SION H. ROGERS.

FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS:

WILLIAM LAWS, THOMAS J. UTLEY, DANIEL G. FOWLE.

THE TRUE CONSERVATIVE PLATFORM.—The supremacy of the civil over military law.

A speedy repeal of the act suspending the writ of HABEAS CORPUS.

A quiet submission to all laws, whether good or bad, while they remain upon our statute books.

No reconstruction, or submission, but perpetual independence.

An unbroken front to the common enemy; but timely and repeated negotiations for PEACE by the proper authorities.

No separate State action through a Convention; no counter revolution; no combined resistance to the government.

Opposition to despotism in every form, and the preservation of Republican institutions in all their purity.

Gov. Vance's Appointments.

Gold Hill, Rowan county,	Monday, 25th	July.
Albemarle,	Tuesday, 26th	"
Troy,	Wednesday, 27th	"
Rockingham,	Friday, 29th	"
Lumberton,	Saturday, 30th	"

Friends will please provide a convenience for two persons at the different points.

☞ Gen'l DANIEL G. FOWLE will address the citizens of RALEIGH, in front of the Court-House, on SATURDAY evening next, at 8 o'clock. One or more of his opponents is expected to reply.

July 20th, 1864.

The Great Landslide.

Never, in the history of politics, has there been such a remarkable "going over," as the condition of parties now presents in North Carolina. Holden made the Conservative party, out and out, according to the *Progress*. He gets Graham, Donnell, Warren, Satterthwaite, Reade, Gilmer, Boyden, Merrimon, Pearson, Puryear, and a few other obscure gentlemen to join it and assist in electing Gov. Vance by 35,000 majority. After serving the people faithfully for two years, with the lavish plaudits of the *Standard* and the *Progress*, he becomes a candidate for re-election; but lo, and behold—Holden says, No! "Vance has gone over"—"he is in the arms of the Destructives"—"true Conservatives will not vote for him," &c. We regretted to lose Vance—in fact, we did not know he was gone, until Holden said so, as we had seen nothing indicating such a thing. Then the Legislature "went over" in a solid phalanx and endorsed the "gone over" Vance, including Warren and Boyden, Grissom and Amis, Bedford Brown and Berry, and, in fact, all the others. Then Graham took a notion to go for Vance, then Reade slided, then Satterthwaite, then Fowle, Judge Pearson, Gilmer, Mebane, Worth, Puryear, and others went over, until finally, the whole party was in the "arms of the Destructives," except, Holden, Pennington, Hawk Rogers, Lewis Hanes, Bill Owens, the "Heroes of America," one keg of molasses, (that ran the blockade for Holden's benefit,) six plugs of tobacco, one pair of high-heeled stockings, a bundle of "*rolled up*" tickets, (white—*yellow* not to be had,) and Capt. Phin Horton, who "votes for Vance and talks for Holden."

Farewell Conservative party! If Holden was the party, then it has not gone over; if it was constituted, however, of the old States Rights Democrats headed by Brown, and the old Union Whigs headed by Graham, then it has gone over with Vance from Holden, and we will go over with it. It will live on the other side purged and purified by the absence of the said Holden, Pennington, *et id omne genus*. It has really and truly "gone over" from a great curse and a great danger—from some bad men and false leaders, and ranged itself under the guidance of men, whose life-long devotion to conservative principles, to the old Union, and opposition to all the dogmas and "honest arts" by which Holden and such as he plunged us into trouble and bloodshed, give evidence of their fitness to love, revere, and *adhere to* true Conservatism. Long may it live led on by such men as Graham, Brown, and Vance, and their noble compatriots, to assist in carrying us through our troubles to a speedy and happy peace and glorious independence; and to aid in laying broad and firm the foundation of the new Republic in the principles of liberty, justice, and national honor.

The Secret League.

There can be no longer a doubt of the doubly-damned treason of the secret league of "Heroes," and its practical results, as well as its teachings, are demonstrating it. A celebrated deserter in Rockingham county had eluded arrest for many months, and, as we are informed, a soldier was sent from the army to entrap him, by pretending to be a deserter himself. He approached the deserter's brother in his assumed character, and desired to get with him and join his clan. Communication by this means was opened with the deserter, who informed the soldier that before he was received as a brother, he must take an oath. This oath, when presented, proved to be the oath of the "Heroes of America!"

In the name of patriotism, is this thing to be tolerated? Will any man of sense enough to know treason from loyalty stay in its infamous fold one moment longer, unless he has a traitor's heart and deserves a traitor's doom? Will Holden and Pennington, for the sake of the votes of its members, continue to apologize for it, when they know it to be treasonable, and yet pretend to be loyal themselves? Does Mr. Holden believe that one Bragg, for whom he tried to procure a champlaincy, that he might preach the Gospel to our soldiers, told the truth?—Is he also a perjured liar, as he informs us Rev. Mr. Churchill and others are?

Look Sharp.

We stated yesterday that quite a number of the Militia and Home Guard officers belonged to the secret treasonable society, yclept "H. O. A's." We again advise them to come out—the sooner the better. Should this thing be proved on any of them, after its treasonable character is fully made known, they will find themselves in a poor condition to claim exemption as "necessary State officers." "A word to the wise is sufficient."

The Threats of Deserters and Tories.

We understand that there were some three hundred deserters and tories assembled near Yadkinville, in Yadkin county, on Friday last—that they were going in the direction of Wilkes county, with a view, it is thought, of co-operating with the notorious tory chief, Col. Kirk. These brigands declare they intend to take possession of the polls in the Western counties—that they intend themselves to vote for Holden, and that no man shall be allowed to vote unless he votes the Holden ticket. This information coincides with what we have heard from various sources in the West. That this determination does exist, on the part of the tories and deserters, and that they are combining and organizing with that view, we have not a particle of doubt. And the reason is very obvious. These lawless and desperate men have forfeited their lives, and they know that if the South is successful in our struggle for independence, they have nothing to hope from the new government—they have everything to lose and nothing to gain by our success. They have an idea that Holden is their friend—that, if elected, he will protect and defend them—that they can leave the woods and return to their homes—that a Confederate soldier will dare not molest them, while Mr. Holden is Governor—and that the election of Mr. Holden would accomplish much (in which opinion we fully concur) towards the downfall and ruin of the Confederacy. No incentive to human action was ever stronger, than that which actuates these men to the course they are determined to pursue. The act contemplated is one of those feats of desperation that seemingly opens the only avenue of escape, and these desperadoes, if allowed to perfect their plans, will act their part with boldness and determination. We trust the authorities will see to it that the loyal men in the Western counties have the privilege of exercising the right of suffrage, these brigands to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Great Dodger.

We want the people to know the important fact, that Holden will neither go out before the people to answer plain questions, but has persistently refused to do so through his paper. Gov. Vance has asked upon the stump for information of the utmost importance to the people, and we have repeated those questions in our paper, and he will not vouchsafe one word in reply. Some time since we called on him to say whether Gov. Brown, of Ga., favored a Convention as he had frequently insinuated in his paper. He refuses to answer, because he knew that Gov. B. was opposed to a Convention, and he did not wish the readers of the *Standard* to see the truth. Again, we called on him to know what he regarded an "honorable peace," and if he was in favor of fighting until we got it. He refuses to answer. We called on him to answer various other questions of equal importance, and to which a decent regard to truth and a proper and fair understanding of his position and views touching all these matters require him to give full and candid answers—and yet this "christian gentleman"—this candidate for the Chief Magistracy of the State, who has "no arts but honest arts"—seals his lips and is as dumb as an oyster. Either cowardice, or covert designs, which he fears to avow, prevents his answering—in all probability, both.

One More Question.

It seems impossible to get an answer to the plainest question from Holden on any matter whatever. We beg, nevertheless again, that he will tell us why he never made any reply to the charge of the Fayetteville *Carolinian*? What were those things, "more damnable and more treasonable" than even your language to Messrs Hampton and others, which you said to brother Sinclair? "Better let us alone," said Sinclair, and sure enough Holden dropped him like a hot potatoe. You know you said it, Mr. Holden—you dare not deny it, without fastening upon you, not only the great crime and bloodshed of a new secession, but also the indelible stain of personal dishonor.

☞ The Council of State met on yesterday at the call of the Governor for the purpose of appointing an Auditor of Public Accounts, *vice*, S. F. Philips, Esq., resigned. We learn that R. H. Battle, Esq., Private Secretary to the Governor, received the appointment. The State lost a very able officer by the resignation of Mr. Philips, but his successor is a most worthy gentleman, and we have no doubt will perform the duties of the office no less faithfully and satisfactorily.

LOOK OUT FOR THE DESERTERS AND ROBBERS.

A friend in Chatham informs us of several outrages committed by an armed band of five men, doubtless deserters, as they were dressed in soldier's clothes, who, on Wednesday evening last, went to the house of Capt. T. J. Goldston, about five miles from the Gulf, and took his gun, he being absent; then to Mr. J. J. Goldston, Sr., and took his gun, he also being absent, then to Mr. B. N. Watson's, with like result. At Mr. A. J. Goldston's they did not get his gun, as it was not there. They went off through the woods in the direction of Carbonton. A party went in pursuit, but did not overtake them. They had ten guns besides the three above mentioned.

This robbery of guns must have a meaning. The scoundrels had plenty and yet seem bent on disarming the people. And if the people are wise they will resist the process. *Use* the guns, instead of giving them up. Kill a few of the robbers, and they will be careful how they go upon such a business.—If the men be from home, can't the women show their pluck and skill by shooting the robbers?—*Fay. Observer.*

Among the many communications on hand which are necessarily omitted to make room for news, is one giving a sketch of a discussion by the candidates for the Legislature in Montgomery county. Allen Jordan, (non-committal for Governor,) for the Commons, and Thos. J. Bright, Holdenite, for the Senate, delivered themselves. Dr. Crump announced himself a candidate for the Senate on the Vance Platform. After the candidate had spoken, Colonel John W. Cameron, of Richmond county, who was present, was called out and delivered a witty, eloquent and patriotic speech, giving a history of Holden's various changes from Log Cabin times to the present. The Colonel was a Conservative and denied Holden's right to read him out of the party; said that "Holden had christened himself at the baptismal font," that his fondness for associating himself in the *Standard*, with Gov. Graham, Mr. Badger, Vice President Stephens, and other great men, "reminded him of the fable of the apples and the piece of manure floating down the stream, when the latter cried out, "see how we apples swim!"—He complimented Gov. Vance, the best Governor in the country, for his very able administration of the affairs of State, his blockade running by which he had made six millions of dollars for the State Treasury, his clothing of the soldiers and feeding of their families, &c.—*Fay. Observer.*

BLACKBERRY WINE AND VINEGAR.

We find in an exchange some useful hints about making blackberry wine and vinegar. Here they are:

BLACKBERRY WINE.

The blackberry contains a very large quantity of juice, but it is contained in numerous small cells, all of which must be broken in order to effect its perfect liberation. This may be done by rubbing the berries in a tub with a wooden pestle, if no better means are at hand, though a wine press might no doubt be used to great advantage. The berries should be ripe, fresh and clean to make the nicest product.

Take, then, as many ripe, fresh and clean blackberries as you please, and as fast as you rub them up so as to break the cells, throw them into a vat or tub of sufficient size to hold all you propose to use at one time. When they are thus prepared, add to the whole mass the quantity of sugar you intend to use. Ordinary brown sugar will do very well, and the proportions may be from half a pound to two pounds for each gallon of berries. If you desire a very light wine of the claret order, use very little sugar—if a stronger, heavier bodied wine, use more, but be careful not to use too much, or you will have a syrupy of cordial and not wine. According to experience, two pounds is the extreme limit. It is very probable a good light wine may be made without any sugar at all, but this we have not tried.

Having mixed the sugar with the berries, then add for each gallon of berries one quart of boiling water, and stir the whole well together. The heat thus communicated to the mass will cause a fermentation to commence without the use of yeast or any other substance whatever. After standing about twenty-four hours, the seeds and skins will most of them rise to the top, and may be skimmed off, and the clear liquid may be drawn off into the casks or other vessels destined to receive it.

The vessels containing the wine should now be removed into a cool cellar or vault, and nothing remains to be done but to allow the vinous fermentation to go through its regular course. This it will do in the course of three or four weeks, and the vessels may then be stopped or bunged up. We have lost two five gallon demijohns by putting in the stoppers too soon. They exploded and went to pieces.

Wine made in this way will keep well without bottling. Any family, therefore, that can have access to berries—and almost every farmer's family can obtain them—may have a five, ten, or forty gallon cask of excellent wine—worth ten times the same quantity of cider, and a great deal better than the foreign wines—at a very small cost of money and labor.

BLACKBERRY VINEGAR.

Do not throw away the seeds and skins after drawing off the must. Pour warm water over these until they are entirely covered, and let them stand in an open vessel three or four days. Then draw off the liquid and let that stand until acetous fermentatson takes place. A small quantity of coarse sugar or molasses will hasten the process. In this way a most excellent article of wine vinegar may be obtained; and those who have used the delectable stuff commonly sold under the name of vinegar, will consider the quantity thus obtained from the blackberries worth more than the cost of all the materials used for making both the wine and the vinegar.

ANOTHER FRAUD.

About a fortnight ago we exposed the *Standard's* deliberate forgery of an "extract" from the Journals of the Legislature. The last *Standard* has another fraud, not exactly a forgery, but about as bad, viz: the palming off upon its readers of an advertisement published and paid for in the *Observer* as an editorial announcement by the *Observer!* The reader who may care to know the particulars will find among the thirty or forty announcements of candidates in the advertising columns of the *Observer*, one headed by Gov Vance's name, which is followed by the names of Messrs. McDaniel, McLean, Shepherd, and McDuffie. The candidate who caused it to be inserted in the *Observer*, thought, we suppose, that he would gain votes by associating his name with that of Gov. Vance and perhaps with others on the ticket. At all events he or his friends so wrote the advertisement and paid for it. Of course it was published in the *Observer*, whereupon the *Standard* "copies the above from the Fayetteville *Observer*" with the remark that "Gov. Vance is thus assigned his appropriate place *by the Observer*, who knows Messrs. McDaniel, McLean, Shepherd and McDuffie to be Destructives of the most radical stamp"!! And the man who is guilty of frauds like this, a low, pitiful, mean fraud, too contemptible to be dignified with the name of rascality, asks the people of North Carolina to elect him their Governor!

It is but just to the candidates named above to say that we do *not* know them to be "Destructives" of any sort. One of them, and only one so far as we know, was an "original secessionist," or "Destructive" as Mr. Holden dubbed them. He and Mr. Holden were of the original secession panel before the war. When the war came he and Mr. Holden separated—Mr. Holden's old friend shouldered his musket and went to make good his and Mr. Holden's words by fighting the yankees; Mr. Holden stayed at home and abused him as a "Destructive." He will not receive our votes, as he very well knows, but this is all the claim he has to the name of "Destructive."—*Observer.*

TOO GOOD TO BE LOST.

It is said that when Gen. Forrest, last spring, was *en route* from Marion to this city, he was accosted in the cars by a loquacious lady, who took a seet by his side and addressed him in something like the following strain:

"I think," said she, "that all the glory that covers our arms is due singly and alone to private soldiers; they do the fighting—not the officers—and for my part I will give them all the praise.—I have a beautiful home not far distant; and, as I am blessed with plenty, I desire that whenever *private* soldiers pass by my residence they should call on me, so that I may feed and otherwise cheer them on their toilsome way. I don't care whether an epauletted officer enters my house," &c., &c.

"Do you perceive," said Forrest, "that there is a contrast between my whiskers and the hair on my head?"

"Yes," answered the lady, surveying the General, "I see that your head is inclined to be grey, while your whiskers are very black and glossy.—Can you explain why this is so?" asked the lady.

"Certainly, madam," said Forrest, fixing his keen eyes upon her inquisitive face, "the explanation is easy: I work with my *head* a great deal, while I use my *jaw* as little as possible."

The lady took the hint and said no more.—*Selma Reporter.*

From the London Times.

THE CONFEDERATE RAMS.

A few days ago there lay, as there still lie in the Mersey, two enormous masses which twenty years ago would have been astonishing, if not ridiculous. Encased in massive iron, they are furnished with prows, or beaks, of a form and purpose familiar enough to schoolboys, but till lately exploded in modern warfare. People are slow not only to learn, but even to reflect and to remember, and when it had taken twenty years to remind our naval builders that a ship of war could be moved with steam as well as with three or five banks of oars, it took a longer time for our Admiralty to perceive that the revival of the trireme gave us the opportunity of reviving the rostrum. But here, at last, were two rams capable of doing as much mischief on their own element as the *axies* of ancient siege operations. No doubt they were meant for the Confederates, and were to be employed in the destruction of blockading squadrons.

A splendid career—not so brilliant, indeed, as that of the Alabama, but not less useful—awaited them; but they had already a history. Consuls had watched their growth, and spies had found their way on deck; correspondence had grown into blue-books about them; the telegraphic wires had been kept continually at work upon them; finally, they had been actually seized; the highest responsibility of the Crown had been exercised against them, and had been met by litigation, by suits in various courts, by debates in both Houses, by a correspondence between two worlds, and, as if reality were not enough, forgeries and romances had gathered like barnacles about the monstrous hulls. They had been built on speculation, it was alleged, by a Frenchman; they had been ordered by the Pasha of Egypt; they were simply articles on sale, like a couple of steam plows. Who could say what and whom they were not for? The wits of Washington and New York were busily hoaxing the anxious public with alleged reports and correspondence about them. The British Government was menaced with heavy damages for seizing them; with a Confederate quarrel for stopping legal transaction; with a Federal war for allowing the equipment of ships of war; with a Parliamentary defeat and expulsion from office for doing either one thing or the other.

Could the twin rams have been conscious of anything, could a thought or a sensation have pierced their thick epidermis, they might have been proud to occupy the attention of mankind and affect the destinies of Governments and nations. But all at once, myth and mystery, litigation and debate; diplomacy and war subsided and disappeared. Nothing remained but the solid hulls and impassable iron. The stroke of a pen across a slip of paper conveyed these famous ships, with all their liabilities and engagements, to the possession of her Britanic Majesty, and condemned them to a life of refitting and repairing, pulling to pieces and patching up, a slow decay, and an inglorious death in one of her Majesty's dock-yards, without having once crushed in the flank of a hapless foe.

This is a quick and easy solution of a great difficulty. The impatient public, always looking forward and asking, "What next," has been taken aback by the discovery that nothing now is coming, and half a dozen careers, fortunes, controversies, and suits have been capped by an extinguisher. A whole illumination, not to say a possible conflagration, has been put out. The Rams are now as dark as their hundreds of brethren lying in ordinary, waiting for some possible resurrection to the light of day. Even after the announcement last week there was a lingering hope the fire might break out in some form or other. It was hoped that Her Majesty's Government might be found to have composed felony, or might be still liable to costs for the seizure. But the previous proceedings, hostile enough in effect, were only against the innocent Rams, not against their owners, while, by the possession of the vessels, the new owners inherited themselves any possible claims in respect of the seizure.

The purchase is comprehensive and conclusive. For £220,000, it appears Government has become possessed of two tremendous engines which we most devoutly hope, and most certainly expect, it will never have the least occasion for. But, though this concludes everything as between Government and the Generals, the Confederates and Mr. Laird, it leaves Parliamentary speakers something to say still. Is not the precedent dangerous? Will not man now build all sorts of infernal devices on the speculation that if no belligerent will take them our own Government will? How that may be we know not, but England may congratulate itself on the possession of private ship building yards capable of turning out such monsters of the deep, even without an immediate man, and with the purchaser still to present himself. The possession of such yards is worth far more than the possession of the ships themselves, for the ships may be destroyed or wrecked, but the yards will remain, and will always be capable of repairing our losses.

The stoppage of these rams, first by mere force, then by quiet purchase, is all that we have been enabled to do in the enforcement of neutrality.—It is a strange comment on neutrality laws that all we can do, whether by stretch of authority or by good management, reaches only the least offensive and most purely defensive munitions of war. We cannot prevent the emigration and practical enlistment of men, or the sale of instruments of destruction of all kinds, great and small or the sale of fast ships, convertible into cruisers. All that we can prevent is the sale of ships meant to act only on the defensive, for the protection of ports. The Federals, it appears, may have procured from us every ship, every man, every gun, every shot and shell, every ounce of ball, every ounce of powder, every cutlass employed in blockading a Confederate port; but if the Confederates want the means of sallying forth and sinking the foe at their gates, they must not come to this country.

The ram is only a floating fortification. It is incapable of a long voyage, or even of blockade duty. It can only just do, as it were militia work and make an occasionally sully against a beleaguering host. Yet this comparatively harmless engine, which cannot take the initiative, and which meets the active operations of war with a simple negative, is the only thing that we succeeded in withholding from the belligerents. With the state of the law we quarrel not. We can only submit. But it is to say the least paradoxical and we look to time to re adjust the law to common sense.

TELEGRAPHIC.

[REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

Grant Reported Dead.

RICHMOND, July 19.

The Yankee flags in the James river fleet have been at half-mast for two days. A Yanket picket says that Grant was wounded and died from the effects of amputation.

SHAMEFUL.

In the course of a long editorial on the election for Governor, in the last *Standard*, Mr. Holden, says:—

"The issue is *War* or *Peace*, and *Liberty* against *Despotism*. Gov. Vance and his supporters, are not only in favor of the war going on, and on, and on, and not only opposed to negotiations for peace unless they can be brought about in *their* way, which is the way pointed out by Presidont Davis; but they are *Davis* men—endorsers of his administration, and *with* him in every essential particular. To vote for Gov. Vance is to endorse Presidant Davis, and at the same time to encourage the continuance of the war with all its horrors, with no earnest or determined efforts to stop it by negotiations."

This would be laughable if it were not false and base. "The issue is War or Peace." The war is upon us, and upon us by W. W. Holden's own vote. He can have no more power and no more desire to procure peace than Gov. Vance has; and he knows it. Neither has he, or can he have, any more power to preserve Liberty and avert Despotism, than Gov. Vance has; and he knows that too. Mr. Holden knows also that the only way by which peace can be obtained is the way pointed out, not by President Davis, but by the Constitution of the Southern Confederacy, which Mr. Holden voted to adopt and has taken a solemn oath to support, and which he publicly proposes to violate, by a pretence of getting peace in a mode contrary to the Constitution. Mr. Holden knows that peace can only be obtained by a treaty concluded by commissioners appointed by the two *governments*. He knows that President Davis has three times distinctly made overtures to the Lincoln government of his readiness to enter upon negotiations for such a treaty. He knows that Lincoln utterly refuses to listen to any proposition to appoint such commissioners. He knows that both President Davis and Gov. Vance have made both earnest and determined efforts to stop the war by negotiations. Mr. Holden *knows* all this; yet he is so bent upon getting into office that he hesitates at no amount of slander to effect his ambitious purposes.

If Mr. Holden expects to make peace otherwise than as the constitution provides, he must expect to do it by a base and cowardly *submission*—submission to Lincoln and his abolition hordes—submission to the loss of Liberty and of all the property of the people of the State, except possibly his own. That of his followers, as well as that of his opponents, would be needed to pay off the Yankee army and keep them from going back to raise riots in the great cities of the North. If the people of North Carolina are not prepared for such results, as we know they are not, let them vote against W. W. Holden and for Z. B. Vance.—*Fay. Observer.*

It is now feared that Sherman has abandoned his intention of crossing the Chattahoochee. Should he now fall back and make good his retreat to some safe base of operations, it willcertainly be a source to us of humiliating shame and mortification.

In the loss of cotton and woollen mills, of valuable iron works, of costly bridges—in the vast destruction of agricultural and mechanical interests, and in the desolation of homes and hearts, this Sherman raid exceeds all that have occurred since the war began. The very audacity of it is absolutely astounding. When we look at the map of the old United States, and see how far into our very heart this master of invasion has penetrated, it would seem that nothing short of the entire annihilation of his army would atone for the sacrifice.

While we were living under an exciting apprehension of the issue of a daily impending battle, we had no time to consider the aspect of things which now thrusts itself upon us. But now, that it is an accredited rumor that our people will be touched with a goading humiliation. We know our inability to pursue him. He has but to burn and destroy the bridges behind him and go at his leisure, and at his pleasure make a wreck, a ruin, a desert waste of everything in his track.

If, however, these rumors are not true; if he is not retreating, but seeks to plan another flank movement on our left, we fondly hope there will yet be an opportunity to avenge the sacrifice. One more attempt to flank we earnestly pray for. Retreating is now at an end, and our soldiers are ready for the fight.—*Atlanta Register.*

RESOLUTIONS OF THE KENTUCKY DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The Kentucky State Democratic Convention met at Louisville on the 28th ult. It adopted a preamble declaring for an "immediate armistice and a National Convention for the adjustment of our difficulties." The first resolution denounces Lincoln's Administration bitterly, and is followed by these:

Resolved, That a free press, free speech, free ballot, freedom of religion, and the right of *habeas corpus*, to protect the personal liberty of every citizen, are the essentials of a free Government, and a free people will maintain them at all hazards.

Resolved, That we are uncompromisingly opposed to the elevation of the African race of citizenship, and their formation into standing armies to control the white free men of our country.

Resolved, That the overthrow of the arrogant and corrupt party in power should be a primary object of every freeman, and that we, a portion of the citizens of Kentucky, in Democratic State Convention assembled, do declare it to be our duty, as well as that of all good citizens, to defeat the election of Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson to the offices of President and Vice-President of the United States.

Resolved, That delegates from this Convention be appointed to the National Democratic Convention to be held in Chicago, Illinois, and that we pledge our united effort to the support of the nominees of said Convention.

$75.000 OF SUPERIOR FRENCH AND ENGLISH Cloths and Cassimeres, and Black Prints. For the convenience of the public, they will be cut and sold in patterns.

Also, French Corsetts,
Ladies Gauze Merino Vests,
All Wool DeLaines, and
Gentlemen's double sole Winter Boots, at
TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.'S
Auction and Commission House.

July 20, 1864. 76—6t.

Surgical Instruments.

SEVERAL CASES OF BEAUTIFULLY FINISHED SURgical instruments, at
TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.'S
Auction and Commission House.

July 20, 1864. 76—6t.

AT AUCTION.

WE WILL SELL, AT OUR SALES ROOM, ON SATURday next, the 23d, a superior assortment of

Ready Made Clothing,

Consisting of
COATS,
PANTS and
VESTS.
TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
Auction and Commission Merchants.

July 20, 1864. 76—2t.

At Auction, on Saturday, 23d,

A GOOD, CLOSE SECOND HAND CARRIAGE, BUT little used, and sett Harness.
TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
Auction and Commission Merchants.

July 20, 1864. 76—2t.